NOT A NEW PRIVILEGE IN PERSIA. AN ERROR CORRECTED BY EX-MINISTER BEN-

JAMIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There must be some error in the wording of the telogram wired from Teheran to day to the press, ting that by the intervention of the present United States Minister at that port, "the right thitherto withheld) has been secured to American missionaries to acquire real estate in Persia." The famous treaty of somantchni between Russia and Persia, signed in 1828, provides that "It shall be permitted to Russian abjects in Persia not only to rest, but also to purchese, dwelling houses and shops, and also places suit the storage of their goods. The employes of the Persian Government shall not be permitted to ente tto said dwellings, shops or storehouses by force, without first having recourse to the Minister or Charge CAffaires or Consul of Russia, who will depute an en treaty between the United States and Persia, American citizens have enjoyed the same privileges, and have reduty of the writer to obtain the royal sanction for the that country and erected on land owned by American citizens, who before that had been able to build houses but not churches; and he often had to interfere protect them in the uninterrupted enjoyment requiring my attention on arriving at Tehers sett, about a piece of land owned by an American for several years before our Legation was established Not feeling sure of his side, the Russian Minister for a long time insisted that the usages of international nd should be ignored, and that the title be settled by reference to Russian and American laws concerning realty instead of by the laws of the country where th Asid from the injustice of such a course the Persian laws being ample, it would produced confusion, which was perhaps what he de stred. Firmness on our part finally caused him to yeld, and the case was decided in favor of the American claimant. An appeal made by the Russian Minister from the decision of the court held at the United States Legallon to a party of court course. ter from the decision of the court heat at the United States Legation to a mixed court composed of representatives from three other legations affirmed the decision of the prior court, thus establishing a valuable precedent regarding the tenure of real estate by foreigners, including Americans, in Persia.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

New-Brighton, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1892.

THE DEATH OF THE SAILOR ALMSBLAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: All who read The Tribune's report of "Doctor Fitzpatrick's shocking treatment to the Swedish sailor Almsblad on Thursday will thank The Tribune, but deplore the fact that we have a hospital in this city in Chambers st. that would send out an ambulance in charge of so ignorant or brutal a fellow, and then d finally say through its superintendent to a representative of the public press that no investigation will be ade "as far as I am concerned." Fitzpatrick was called three times and each time told police officers that the sailor was drunk, but not hurt, and they, taking his diagnosis, allowed him to nain in a cell all night, with a fractured skull from criminal withal! The thanks of our citizens are due t criminal withal? The thanks of our citizens are due Justice Smith, of the Tombs Police Court, for saying court, "It is an outrage that any doctor refused admit him to a hospital. A man does not have to a physician to see that this prisoner is sectionsly hard and at once ordering him to the hospital. For it good name of our city, whose institutions are endow with money without stat, it is to be hoped that the outrage and barbarous represent upon us may be ful investigated and properly punished, and in justice his fellow countrymen he should do it. G. E. S. New-York, Jan. 25, 1802.

DEFENDING THE DOUBLE POSSESSIVE.

the Editor of The Tribune. Sr: I venture to answer your correspondent "Quere's" remonstrance against what he calls incon-sistencies in the use of the double possessive. In Th Tribune of the 18th he complains in part thus: "Why the double possessive in one case and not in the other :
. . . For instance, certain Washington correspondents have recently spoken of a 'ruling of Speaker Reed's it the last Congress'; and, had he been elected to that high office, they would often have had occasion to men-tion rulings of Speaker Mills's in the present Congress If this is the correct usage, then let us conform to be and at least be consistent; as, for listance, the Admin istation of Harrison's, or of Jefferson's; the tomb of Washington's, or of Frederick the Grent's; the time of Queen Elizabeth's, etc. His query seems to me to carry its own answer. In speaking of a thing which is one of a number possessed, the double possessive whole number possessed by the person named. Thus Speaker Reed made several radings, and one of these can be properly spoken of as "one of speaker Reed's rulings," or "a ruling of speaker Reed's." It ington has but one tomb, and Filmsbeth had time or reign; therefore the class are not Washington's fomb apperains to nothing an art Washington, and it therefore the tomp of as one of Harrison's to Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1892.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION AS A CLASSIC

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Is it not a little amusing to have so many our Presbyterian presidents, professors and doctors divinity troubling themselves about this question evision, when as a matter of fact not one out of te thousand of the members of the church care one star of their fingers what is in or not in the Confession of Faith. No lay member is under any obligation t believe in it except, perhaps, an implied or sentiments They seldom if ever hear it ailuded to, much les preached about in the pulpit. The elders and denco as a general thing look upon their subscription to i as a formality and simply nod their heads at the ordination when the question is put to them, Do yo accept it? While hundreds of the ministers them selves make their more formal adhesion to it with many mental reservations as to make their subscription The Westminster Confession ough almost a farce. The Westminster Confession oug always to be held in great reverence by the Presbyteria Church not only, but by the civil and religious work as a work of marvellous ability and logical consistency and one that has had wonderful influence in the work Looked at according to the lights of the sixteent century, it is probably an unequalled human production. The attempt to revise it or alter it, therefore ought not to be thought of. As well attempt to alter or revise our English libbe or the Hebrew manuscripts. on account of admitted scientific or historical errors of on account of admitted scientific or historical errors of mistelies of transcribers. If the committee will take at old ex-elder's advice, they will advise the Freshverre to overture the General Assembly to put a stop to all this revision business. Call the confession a "classic abolish all obligatory subscription to it, authorize the making of a new creed, somewhat like the "Apostics," or even shorter, in which all evangelized denominations can join, make hellef in that and loyally to the "Form of Government" all that is necessary for true and blue Preshvteranism. A CONSTANT READER.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1892.

THANKS FROM THE PRACTICAL AID SOCIETY.

the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Please accept thanks from the New-York Practical Aid Society for the service of your columns in behalf of the two elderly sisters. I have this week received from D. A. R. \$10 and A. B. B. \$1, making \$36 cash and \$3 pledged, which completes the str asked for, sufficient for three months' rent. The kind donors have our heartfelt thanks in behalf of those who needed their Christian help. LAURA M. WRIGHT, M. D.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1892.

SOME POINTS ABOUT THE ITALIAN-FRENCH OPERA. To the Editor of The Tribune. I write, asking you in your own words or it

these feeble ones, to bring to the public notice a few of the serious faults of the present season of German opera at the Metropolitan :

1. Why do they call it Italian and French opera, eince for the twenty-nine performances so far an nounced or given (six matinees, twenty-one regula nights, two extra, three times double bill), sevente have been by German composers (seven Meyerbeer three Gluck, two Wagner, two Beethoven, two Mozart, one Flotow) against fifteen by French and Italians (five Verdi, four Gouned, three Mascagni, one Thomas); since only five of the leading singers (two Ravogils, Magin Coletti, Serbolini and Scalchi) are Italians and one French (Lasalle), while the five Italians combined have contributed less to the success (1) of the opera than the three Germans, Lehmann, Kalisch and Bauer meister, and since of the two conductors the less bad is

2. Is it not rough on these Germans to put their operas into alien tongues and very allen methods? 3. Of course it is not rough on Meyerbeer; nothing could be too rough on him. But why has Mr. Gran (we understand Mr. Abbey is on the road) given us this gade German, with circus attachment (elephants in "L'Africaine," etc.), as the main representative of the Italian-French school? He surely could have done

nothing to make people realize better what a true

artist Wagner was. He has given the Friday night sub-ecribers four Meyerbeer nights out of a possible seven. HAPPY INSURANCE MEN 4. Do the orchestra and choras stay perpetually of three as a foil to the few really good and tune.

dozen.

6. Sn't the reason for Wagner having been obliged to yield place to Meyerbeer that the dear boxholders understand elephants, exploding ships and palaces, muntial barges, coronations, etc., better than they do sleeffried's funeral or leade's Rebestod:

R. H.

FOR A SOLDIERS! HOME IN TENNESSEE.

Sir: I see that the Hon. A. A. Taylor, Member of could cluster more sacred and historic memories! interest, as well as influence in insurance circles. Does not East Tennessee deserve some sort of monu- occasion brought together representatives sammel Milliam and General Thomas D. Arnold, names prominent in our country's annals, who, like Johnson, never for one moment wavered in their devotion to the Union cause. Here was the most loyal town of its size in all the South. Here General John H. dorson, the great Confederate raider, fell pierced by especially gratifying to these present, who had aided the bullets of the East Tennessee soldlery. Greene-ville is sevenly-five miles east of Knoxville and fifty-hearty applause. There was marked appreciation of seven miles west of Bristol, on the East Tennessee, the conclusions reached by A. L. Carey, Commissione Virginia and Georgia Railway line. It contains about of Insurance for North Dakota, and of the departmen 2,000 inhabitants and has in the last five years had a actuary who had made the recent examination East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad line. conspirators who are ever attempting to victimize life A more healthy locality could not be found in the Insurance companies, and told how the efforts of this A more restrict feeting to the color of the Sational benevolent institutions in this Switzers Jonesboro, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1502.

A DOUBT ABOUT BARNABAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your issue of January 18, 1802, "Interested. makes the following quotation: tioned in the New Testament." It would be of great value if the writer would detail the evidence establish entry, accompanied by promised dividends. ing the identity between Barnabas, the Apostolic Father, and Barnabas of the New Testament—a friend in Wilson, D. E. Cameron, W. J. McMurfry, Dr. Iam Wilson, D. E. Cameron, W. J. McMurfry, Dr. Father, and Barnabas of the New Testament—a friend of Paul and a Jew of the tribe of Levi. The generally accepted bellef is that no such identity exists. About the only record we have of Barnacas, the Apostolic Father, is the Epistle hearing his name. This Epistle Baltimore; E. P. Barry, Parge, N. D.; C. C. Hendrick, butter toward it. common Jewish rites. It is inconceivable that flarnabas, the friend of Paul, could have written such a document. Last, but not least, this Epistle mentions the destruction of Jerusalem, and must therefore have been written subsequently to the year 70 A. D., where the subsequently to the year 70 A. D., where seen written subsequently to the year 70 A. D., where as Earnabas of the New Testament suffered mark dom about 56 A. D., or at all events before the ded h. et lead to the contrary in support of the identity mentioned in his quotation, L. for one, should take great pleasure in investigating R. STUDENT.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1892.

Milford, Del.; H. A. Nichoff, Carlyle, Ill.; H. A. Ward, ex Member of Parliament, Port Hope, Centario, G. H. Matricad, Brantford, Ontario, T. H. McMartry, Brauch and Property of the identity mentioned in his quotation, L. for one, should take great pleasure in investigating R. STUDENT.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1892.

WHY TOBACCO IS PUT IN SMALL PACKAGES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

a law requiring it to be put up in packages not Tenn.; R. N. Newton, Nichelson, Penn.; B.

(Section 3,362, United States Revised Statutes, provides that "All manufactured tobacco shall be The city of the c provides that "All manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prépared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description, and in no other manner: All snuff in packages containing one, two, four, six, eight and sixteen ounces, or in bladders and in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds. All smoking-tobacco, and all cut and granulated tobacco, other than fine-cut chew.

The city of Brooklyn was represented by the Rev. James Fingeling, C. E. Hitchcock, Clinton Chamberlain, Dr. D. M. Caldwell, Louis Smith, C. H. Smith, Hyatt Roworth and Colonel James Clark. Representatives from New York were David Murray, Edward M. L. Ehlers, J. R. Spaniding, G. W. Skellen, E. K. Taylor, Charles A. Ford, A. Frohman, Hugh Kofke, W. A. Hazard, James F. Walker, J. W. Rown, W. D. Williams, Augustus Sandard, Carles C. Beland, Garage B. McClemen, C. Sandard, C. Carles C. Garles C and granulated tobacco, other than fine-cut chew- schmid, Charles C. ing, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing, P. W. Baldwin, E. Zebriski, Thomas Litto, Frank Moore, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six John Haggerty, J. M. Crapson, A. G. Perry, W. A. meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps, Hagan, Frederick Moeller, G. E. Barnes, Duncan F. clippings, and sweepings of tobacco, in packages Duncan, Frederick A. Leavit containing two, four, eight and sixteen ounces

The passage of this law was not procured by the manufacturers, nor is it especially in their interest. It was passed for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Internal Revenue Depart-

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER AND SAVINGS BANKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have a maid servant in my house who last year saved \$100 toward protection of her old ago from want and asked me to deposit it for her in a sayings bank. As I did so I could not help thinking that the Democratic party, as represented in Congress has deliberately determined that that poor woman \$100 shall only have \$72 purchasing power by an by, when they carry out their schemes of free tilver in other words, that these savings of hers, worth \$100 in gold, the standard of value now, and the standard which will ferever prevail, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding, shall only be worth \$72 gold, or probably less, when eliver becomes the standard. Thus the silver people are really trying to rob my poor maid of \$28 upon every \$100 she saves.
It is amazing that the people of this country, who

wn_83,000,000,000 of life insurance and \$3,000,000 000 of savings bank deposits, do not sweep that party sat of existence which pusistently proposes to reduce and of existence which presents proposes to reduce a value, fully one third, their savings and the provision they have made for their families after death, by such an infamous scheme as the free coinage of silver.

New-York, January 21, 1892.

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF SNOW AND SALT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There is no more certain breeder of influenza and "grip" than salt and snow mixed on sidewalks and streets. Please call the attention of the poince to this fact, and to the fact that the use of salt to remove snow is forbidded by municipal law. G. C. New York, Jan. 20, 1802.

REMINDED OF ANOTHER STORY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your account of the Gypsy Moth Commission in Massachuseits reminds me of the "Vermin Exerminator" advertised many years ago. One enthusiast

wrote:

"Dr. Blank,
"Dear Sir: Please send me a gross of your vermin
exterminator. The last dozen bottles you sent me I
gave to a pesky little mouse, and it made him tarnal
sick. I think one gross more will kill him. Yours
J. C. K.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1892. THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: These words of your Tuesday's edition em race, decidedly, a fact: "One trouble about war is hat only in rare instances do the people who have to my the cost of it have any idea what it is about mill it is all over." Recall the dreadful condition of country after the Revolution-no money, agri-

ulture and manufactures neglected, property destroyed calture and manufactures neglected, property destroyed and Congress without means of compensating the gallant patriots for their brave services. Of course if war was declared the result would not prove like that of the Revolution, still, presperity would be very much impeded. We ought to employ mighty, profound deliberation before deciding on war, and stremously advocate, as does The Tribune, peace!

Sing Sing, Jan. 19, 1892. LESLIE H. SMITH.

Our Reserve Emergency or Surphis Fund has been increased during the year 1891 from \$2,772,285.80 i

SUGGESTING A DOLLAR OF PURE SILVER. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I wish to offer a solution of the silver question. Let Congress pass a law authorizing the coinage of a pure silver dollar, weighing one ounce, and subsidiary colunge to correspond. This will give us an honest eep, and which the banks can safely hold as a basis leep, and which the bains can safely hold as a basis of circulation. Why need we carry about in our pockets ten per cent of lead or copper? Such a dollar will hold its place by the side of gold, and free coinage will not swamp us.

AN OLD BANKER.

North Georgia, Jan. 20, 1892.

HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY CORDIAL. The most delicious and stimulating beverage. ..

Prosperity their Position. Annual Meeting of the Mutual Re-

serve Fund Life Association.

do ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM ALL DEPART-MENTS .- GLAD TIDINGS FROM FOREIGN LANDS-ABLE ADDRESSES ENTHUSI-ASTICALLY RECEIVED SOME

The annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Congress from the 1st District of Tennessee, has in- Life Association was held yesterday afternoon in the troduced a bill in Congress looking to the establish offices of the company on the third floor of the Potter ment of a soldiers' home at Greeneville, Tenn. What could be more appropriate? Where, in all the United grown to be reunions of fellow workers in the building states, could one be erected with more delightful surment to perpetuate her undying devotion to the Union | sociation from different sections of the United States cause? should not the South be honored by the cree- and Canada and cable messages were received during tion of one of these great National behavolent institu-tions within her limits? Greene County was the very England; Paris, France; from Sweden, Italy and other centre of Unionism in East Tennessee. Here Andrew
Johnson displayed as true, hereic devotion to his as the men assembled and greeted each other. There country's dag as any man who lived north or couth were general congratulations over the previously under of Mason and Dixon's line. Here, on an eminence stood prosperity of the company, but there was much overlooking one of the most beautiful towns in the enthusiasm during and at the close of President dying request, in his country's flag. Here lived Judge beginning to end throughout the fifty-five minutes re-

was applause also when President Harper alluded to the hand had repeatedly been foiled through the watch-fulness of the managers of the association. As a whole, the president's report was pronounced by who heard it as an admirable document; and it the intervals and at the close of the meeting seceived much praise, not only for the text of the address, but for the reflection which it conveyed of the working of the institution.

The reports of the other officers were equally interesting. That of Henry J. Reinmund, second-vice president, contained groups of figures comparing the operations of the Matual Reserve Find with those of the "old line" companies, and demonstrating wherein existed increased advantages to the insured under the lower rates of the new plan, as opposed to the higher rates of the old mutual system of high rates at original

Robinson, Omaha; W. C. Jones, St. Louis; C. K. Lehrberg, Owensboro, Kv.; William Hagar, Montelair, N. J.; A. C. Wall, Goshen, N. Y.; J. H. Gallagher, Sir: Will you do the favor to answer in your paper troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller, Englewood, N. J.; J. Troy, N. Y.; G. Z. Miller,

The city of Brooklyn was represented by the Rev erick H. Cooper, J. H. Whitledge, George P. Clark W. B. Haldwin, H. E. Wilson, Homer Pennock, C. H Heatley, W. D. Horton, George A. Avers, J. W. Town send, L. D. Mowry, B. M. Brown, T. F. Baldwin, E. F. Leeds, W. C. Wallace, E. C. Potter, F. W. Day, E. A. I surronce in force from year to year, Slattery, Ira Perego, Warren Gardner and C. E. Mr. Jones represented the United States Accident Asso-

were also read: The treasurer, John W. Vrooman; the secretary, F. T. Braman; J. D. Wells, third vice-prest lent; C. R. Bissell, chairman Investment Committee D. D. Baldwin, chairman Death-Claim Committee James W. Rowden, medical director; E. P. Phelps, con-troller; G. R. McChesney, assistant controller; the for ign agents-E. D. Jones, director-general; James T. Gribbin, treasurer, and Edwin R. Spiers, controller: Stephen H. Tyng, director general for Europe; Charles N. Ahlstom, director general reandinavian department; Count Charles Legrand, general manager for Italy.

It was 1:25 o'clock when President Harper arose to read his address. He prefaced his official remarks by a few words of greeting. "These gatherings," he said. ** ppen once a year, and, while they bring inconpportunity for us to meet face to face and grasp each her by the hand. We would like to do so oftener, if

The secretary then read the notice of the call of the meeting, and Mr. Harper proceeded wit the reading of his report as follows:

A MASTERFUL REVIEW.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESI DENT EDWARD B. HARPER FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.

To the Officers, Directors and Members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

death claims in full usually long before the same w

SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND As provided by the resolution of General Isaac H. Shields, of Philadelphia, and unnaimously adopted at the annual meeting held January 23, 1889, the Special Emergency Fund has been thereased within the year from \$250,000 to \$400,000, which amount is held in six of the strongest and leading banking corporations of our country. A detailed statement of such deposits will be shown in the Auditer's Report. The object of this specal Emergency Fund, as provided in said resolution, is to enable the Association to anticipate the payment of its death claims after an assessment has been made without being compelled to walt for the payment of such Mortu-sry Calls by the members, and the practical experience of the Association in connection with the Special Emerrency Fund has fully demonstrated the wisdom displayed n the adoption of the aforesaid resolution.

INVESTED ASSETS. As will be shown by a detailed statement, which will be presented to each member of the Association, \$104. 000 have been invested during the past year in bond and mortgage, being a first lien upon improved property in the city of New-York, increasing the amount of such oans held by the Association to \$2,287,000, and produc ng an interest income to the Association of mo \$100,000 a year. An examination of the detailed statement will show the data when each loan was made; the record book in which it is recorded by the city officials; be amount of the principal unpaid; the rate of interest he value of the land mortgaged; the value of the buildngs; the amount of insurance held by the Company or exact location of the property in each instance is given, so that every member of the Association may personally xamine or cause to be examined every piece of prop erty upon which the money of the Association ed, and thereby will be enabled to judge for him elf as to the security and care exercised by the officer

It is a fact worthy of note that the Mutual Reserve and Life Association is the only life insurance company

The care with which loans are made by the Associati

these loans. Hon. Michael Coleman, by mutual con-sent of the two organizations, who was the forme official Approless of the Insurance Department of the Posts.

State of New-York, has been and is the approless of all REPORT OF OFFICIAL EXAMINATION BY THE applications for loans, and no loan can be made without his approval: In addition thereto, three memberof the Board of Directors of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association are obliged to Inspect the property the Board of Directors that they approve of said loan and the amount to be loaned does not exceed two rectors approve of said loan, the same is then sul mitted to the president of the Central Trust Compan who must also approve said loan, otherwise it canno

The bond and mortgage is taken in the name of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. If the title loan is made, but the mortgage and bond is held by the Central Trust Company as trustee, thus speculation or peculation on the part of the officers of the Association is absolutely precluded through the system

Special attention is called to the fact that covering the entire period of the history of the Association not a dollar has ever been lost of either the principa r interest upon any lone ever made by the fion. Neither have any losses by reason of said long-over been charged on to profit and loss account. A

The east income during 1-91 from all sources wa \$3,704,126.41, while for the year 1890 it was \$3.388,848.86, making a net increase for the year of

We have distursed for death claims during the east year \$2,290,108.80, making our total death claim payments to December 31 Inst. over \$12,000,000; o tate of our organization, and we had in our Reserve such \$1,000 of outstanding death claims in process of

During the year 1891 we received new application for membership to the amount of \$50,019,015, of which there has been accepted and written \$44,318,865. has been obtained without any special effort on the part of the management, and we have not the slightest doubt but that the year 1982 will produce equally as its ac entisfactory results.

BUSINESS IN FORCE. The insurance in force on December 31, 1891, was 215,207,910, while on December 31, 1890, it was S15,207,010, while on December 31, 1800, it was \$107,003,455, a net gain for the year of \$18,204,475. The net gain for 1800 over 1830 was \$12,455,350, which shows a most satisfactory increase in amount of insurance in force from year to year.

PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Insurance

PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Insurance

S1,1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1800, 1

1883	63,325,500	169.946 24
1884	85 152,000	350,775 05
1885	123,353,500	639,879 41
1886	150 175,250	989,210 16
1557	156,554,100	1,172,200 41
1444	168.902.550	1.953.753 81
1559	181,358,200	2,512,585.96
1590	197,003,430	2,930,175 90
1891215,207,914		3,384,437 05
	Reserve or	Denth
Year.	Emergency Fund.	Claims Paid
1881	TARREST TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY	
1882		\$34,250.00
1883	115,762 60	235,675 00
1551	271,440 05	815,575 00
1553	499,333 91	1.654,250.00
1556	856,286 46	2,803,390 00
1557		4.182.071 23
	1,796,675 19	5.764,103 45
	2,304,509 35	7,600,13174

ten years' a	nnual dues:		Percentage of cost und
Age. 55 30 35 40 45 60 55 60	540 25 604 60 673 75 801 10 1,235 54	under old selection steri 50 1,155 00 1,310 00 1,555 00 1,555 00 1,898 50 2,350 00 2,995 50 3,881 50	old system to paren to same Mutual Reser 213 2.8 244 259 282 222 222 222 222
Making a	total savina	to our memb	ers by reducti

tofore at the age of entry and yet promptly paying its in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association for the came to the District-Attorney for indictment by the death claims in full usually long before the same year twelve months harmonized with the experience of the various old system life increase companies of America, showing that the law of terminations by death is scarcely more rigid or certain han the law of terminations from other causes. There always will be a certain percentage of the insured who will full to continue their insurance through the first year. There will be an other percentage to whom the object of life insurance will no longer exist, and snother percentage who because unable to make parameter of their premiums if ast twelve months harmonizes with the experience of percentage of the insured who willfail to continue their insurance through the first year. There will be another percentage to whom the object of life fusurance will no longer exist, and another percentage who become anable to make payment of their premiums it they desired. This is flustrated by the fact that the old system companies issued in 1890 8880,711,233 of insurance, yet their increase in the volume of business in force at the end of the year was but \$457,928,000, showing a disappearance from their books of an amount equal to more than half the insurance written for the year, or nearly \$500,000,000, while their death claims for the same period were but a fraction greater than 10 per cent of their terminations, and the husiness of the management of a large like insurance company to the period were but a fraction greater than the period were but a fraction greater than the reminations are not an unmixed evil, for as these older members, ready from the hands of the various other causes than by death, but if should be stated that such terminations are not an unmixed evil, for as these older members, ready from the hands of the medical examiners, take their places, and thus a constant change is occurring, which no deaths explains the first that the mortality of a life insurance company forty or fifty years of age is seventh and tenth year of existence. For instance, the mortality of the New York Life in its seventh and tenth year of existence was 100 per cent years of the existence. For instance, the mortality of the same company for the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for mere than the mortality of the same company for mere than

> the members with their bl-monthly Mortuary Calls, I am pleased in being able to report that early in the ammer of 1891 the Hon, A. L. Carey, Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Dakota, and the Ion. William G. Hayden, Actuary of that department, appeared at the office of the Association and outlied the President of their intention to proceed led the President of their intention to proceed an official examination of the allairs of the Mutual reve Final Life Association, lieing clothed with authority of law, the books were at once placed at disposal and the heads of the various departs were made subject to their orders. After a ough investigation of all the various departments in Association, including the Pouth Claim, Inment and Medical Departments, and upon the pletion of their work, they handed to the President officers of the Association a report of the results heir findings, which report, dmilar to those we received from the many other insurance departs, fully inderses the integrity of the manage, the prompt payment of its death claims, the rity of its investments, and in every way is comentary to all of the various departments of the cation. I take pleasure in presenting said re-

HON. A. L. CAREY, COMMISSIONER
OF INSURANCE.
Insurance Department, North Dakota,
New-York, July 14, 1801.
Mr. E. B. Harper, President Mutual Reserve Fund Life

Mr. E. B. Harper, President Milital Reserver Association.

Sir: As the Insurance Commissioner of the State of North Dakota, and with the assistance of Mr. W. G. Hayden, Actuary of the Insurance Department, I have this day completed my examination of the affairs of the Matrial Reserve Fund Life Association, and especially with regard to the investments and financial exhibit of your Association as made January I, 1801, and also especially with regard to the prompt and proper payment of the deam claims of the Association, and I present herewith a copy of Actuary Hayden's report, as well as my own, which fully confirms the correctness of your report of January 1, 1801.

califor that I shall be pleased to recomm of Reserve Fund Life Association to I the State of North Dakota. Respecti Commissioner of Insurance,

OFFICIAL REPORT OF HON. W. G. HAYDEN.

ACTUARY. Insurance Department.

Having corefully examined and compared the statement of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York, made to you January 1, 1891, with the

mount.
The report of December 31, 1500, shows death claim

orbed and in processors of adjustment amounting to 5,900 00; of this amount policies aggregating \$21s, to have been paid in full, policies amounting \$21s, to have been settled for \$20,853.12 and \$1,000 in the set of the Association holds receipts for the call 12 and releases for the full amount of \$20,000. If the \$42,500 restricts the full amount of \$20,000, and \$12,000 is still receibt by paying \$10,500, and \$12,000 is still receib. regard to the flem of Contingent Resources, \$502, 0, all except \$14,500 of this sum was estimated. find that the amount received on these assess warrants the conclusion that the estimate was a

uable one, a wilding a solution are so well arranged, its system of checking from one department to er so thorough, that any errors can be easily de-

INSG S56,286 46 2,803.390 00
INST 1,305,091 27 4.182,071 23
INSS 1,796,678 19 5,761,103 45
INSS 1,796,678 19 5,761,103 45
INSS 2,704,509 35 7,600,134 74
IN

shance, the mortality of the New-York Life in its seventh and tenth year of existence was an empany seventh and tenth year of existence was also per cent and was the mortality of the same company in the forty-eighth year of its existence.

OFFICIAL EXAMINATIONS.
Outside and beyond the six examinations made by the Auditors of the Association during the past twelve months, the results thereof having been furnished to the members with their bi-monthly Mortuary Calls, I am pleased in being able to report that early in the affairs of their several departments with greater degree of integrity and impartiality than the present proposed in the company of the several states in the Union, many of whom, as and been proviously reported to you, have personally been proviously reported to you, have personally examined into the offices of this Association. We are under specific the offices of this Association. We are under specific the offices of this Association. We are under specific the offices of this Association. We are under specific to the offices of this Association. We are under specific to the offices of this Association. We are under specific to the offices of the Association. We are under specific to the offices of the Association. We are under specific to the offices of the Association. We are under specific to the offices of the offices of Insurance Commissioners for this Association.

as a commissioner with the companies, to the injury of those organizations transacting business under a different system. It is a pleasure for me to be able to report that D. W. Wilder is no longer the In-surance Commissioner of the state of Kansas, but that a gentleman of undoubted integrity and ability has succeeded him in this important and honorable office.

THE NEW HOME BUILDING.

The business of our Association has grown so been obliged to change our Home Office no less than four different times in order to secure sufficient acfour different times in order to secure sufficient accommodations for our officers and employees and for
the proper transaction of the business of the Association as well as to obtain sufficient room for the
security of its important records. It may be safely
stated that in addition to the increased space required
to accommodate the additional help absolutely needed
that apon every working day in the year some inportant record book is completed which contains
records of vital importance to the faure welfare of
the Association, and for which additional room is the
manded from time to time.

In 1883 we secured hearly two floors of the wellknewn invant finiding, which we thought would be
ample space to accommodate our business for all
future time. Having taken a five-years' lease upon
the same, we proceeded with our voork, and within
two-years thereafter the space at our disposal had been

william it. Hinne, who has erected so many mag-influent buildings in the city of New-York and else-where, and who is now the architect of the New-Nether-lands Hotel, eighteen stories in height, at Fifty-mint, it, and Fifth-lave, for the Astor estate, has been ap-pointed upon the joint approval of the Weld estate and your directors, the architect of our new building, and he will soon have the plans ready to submit to your directors and the trusters of the Weld estate. STOCK VS. MUTUAL COMPANIES.

There has always been more or less of a controversy existing between what has been known, on one side, as on the other side, a Purely Mutual Company. In the case of Stock or Semi-mutual company. In the with \$100,000 capital stock, half of it will be held, as a rule, by a single individual. Yet by offering insurance on what is supposed by the public to be that intual plan, they have been enabled to accumulate.

insurance on what is supposed by the public to be indimutual plan, they have been enabled to accumulate. In single instances, more than \$100,000,000, Not withstancing this fact, the holder of the \$50,000 of stock with a single vote controls the election of the directors and through them the election of the various officers of the company.

There has never been an attempt on the part of the Purely Mutual Lite Insurance Companies to prevent the control of these semi-initial concerns from continuing under the direction of the few shirefolders who hold a majority of the original capital stock, although knowing full well that the pancy-holders, one and ark have been absolutely disfranchised, and are powerless to have a voice in the management of the rompanies controlling the Hundreds of Millions of Dollars of their money.

The Purely Mutual Companies believe that strict attention to their own individual business best values of their money.

The Purely Mutual Companies believe that strict attention to their own individual business best values serves the interest of their respective policy holders without attempting to attend to the business of the stock or semi-initial to encerns; but this has not been the understock control or continuance of the management of the purely mutual organizations could be easily transferred from the friends of those organizations to those whose interests were diametrically opposed to their future presperity. These facts explain the reasons why bills have been introduced into the Legislature of our State by which no provy could be held by any officer, director, employe, agent or medical examinor, and even only to a limited extent by a policy holder of a mutual life insurance companies, thereby piacing the power for the continuation of these mutual life insurance companies, thereby piacing the prover for the continuation of these mutual organizations from the right to prove the them.

It is a well known fact that the policy holders of the average life Insurance companies to a very large ext

EXIST DICTOR DECENTION IN THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS of the Association in the control of the second decade in our although are before very an optimization of the beautiful of the second decade in our although are before very an optimization of the second decade in our although are before very an optimization of the beautiful of the beautiful of the second decade in our although are before very an optimization of the beautiful of